

9/07.2 Edwin Way Teale**Porter County****Site: 285 East U.S. Highway 20, Furnessville****Researcher: Jill Weiss****RESEARCH SUMMARY**

American naturalists have been cited for combining philosophy and writing in ways that have affected how concerned citizens value and care for their environment.¹ Edwin Way Teale has been called one of the twentieth century's most influential naturalists because of his ability to combine the artistic, philosophical, and scientific in his writing.² According to the extensive *Biographical Dictionary of American and Canadian Naturalists and Environmentalists*, "Through his popular books [Teale] convinced Americans they had a personal stake in the preservation of ecological zones [and] convinced them to support national parks and conservation movements."³ Teale credited his renowned career to his rich childhood spent in the Indiana Dunes, where he developed a love for nature, an eye for photography, and an accessible writing style.⁴ He immortalized his boyhood adventures in *Dune Boy* and later works,⁵ including *Wandering through Winter*, for which he became the first naturalist to win a Pulitzer Prize.⁶ Teale is included in the "heyday of dunes art and literature begun and perpetuated" by a group of artists of the "Chicago Renaissance" movement.⁷ Naturalists, conservationists, writers, and reviewers have ranked him among the renowned American naturalists who preceded him, including John Muir, John Burroughs, and Henry David Thoreau.⁸

Born Edwin Alfred Teale⁹ on June 2, 1899 in Joliet, Illinois,¹⁰ he later wrote that he rejected the dismal industrial landscape of his parents' home.¹¹ Instead Teale favored the holidays and summers he spent with "Gram and Gramp" exploring their Lone Oak farm in the Indiana Dunes.¹² In *Dune Boy* (1943), Teale wrote that "to a boy alive to the natural harvest of birds and animals and insects, [Lone Oak] offered boundless returns."¹³ In *The Lost Woods* (1945), Teale recalled a sleigh ride through a nearby forest at the age of six with his grandfather; he points to this event as "the starting point of my absorption into the world of nature."¹⁴ As he grew up, Teale's interest in nature grew as well. At

the age of seven or eight Teale looked through his first microscope,¹⁵ and at nine he declared himself a naturalist.¹⁶ By the age of ten he finished his twenty-five chapter “Tails [*sic*] of Lone Oak,”¹⁷ and at twelve he changed his name to “the more distinguished” Edwin Way Teale.¹⁸

Throughout his career in interviews and in books, Teale recalled stories about the character-forming adventures he had in the Indiana Dunes. He often recited a story about taking imaginary photographs with an out-of-order camera at the age of eight until a few years later when he was able to buy his first box camera.¹⁹ The young Teale had figured out that at his grandfather’s pay rate of a cent and a half for every quart of strawberries he picked, he would have to pick 20,000 strawberries to get a box camera, film, developing kit and printing material from the Sears Roebuck catalogue.²⁰ Later in his career he reflected on this influential purchase: “it was the black box of Lone Oak – the camera that 20,000 strawberries purchased – that opened the door to all this later pleasure.”²¹ However, according to Teale, the “Lone Oak days came to their end almost at the same time that the golden age of boyhood drew to a close.”²² In January 1915, his grandparents’ farm burned to the ground.²³

In 1918, Teale enrolled at Earlham College in Richmond, Indiana; he graduated with a bachelor’s degree in English literature in 1922.²⁴ After graduation he took a job as head of the Department of Public Speaking at Friends University in Wichita, Kansas.²⁵ After his first year, he returned to Indiana to have “exercise and adventure,” traveling 100 miles by rowboat with a college friend and another 300 miles by himself.²⁶ On August 1, 1923, Teale married his college sweetheart Nellie Imogene Donovan,²⁷ who would become his “partner naturalist.”²⁸ The newlyweds returned to Friends University for another school year; Edwin continued to teach public speaking, and Nellie worked as the athletic director.²⁹

The Teales moved to New York City in 1924; Edwin attended Columbia University,³⁰ and worked to further his writing career.³¹ After a period of rejection, he obtained regular work assisting Frank Crane, a popular religious writer, with his daily editorial column.³² The Teales’ only child, David, was born in 1925.³³ In 1926, Teale received his M.A. from Columbia in English literature.³⁴ In July of that year, he also

took possession of his grandparents' property in the Indiana Dunes.³⁵ The Teales built a brick cottage there and maintained the property until selling it in 1937.³⁶

In 1928 *Popular Science* hired Teale as a staff writer, even though he reportedly left his only letter of recommendation at home in the pocket of a different suit.³⁷ He worked for the magazine for thirteen years and “liked the work because it was active and varied.”³⁸ He spent his time at *Popular Science* perfecting his photography skills with help from a staff photographer³⁹ and began contributing photos to the magazine.⁴⁰ Teale applied these skills to pioneering a technique for photographing insects that would launch his career. Teale used an icebox to immobilize his insect subjects, then placed them in a natural surrounding, set up a camera with magnifying lens, and waited for the subject to reanimate. In this manner, he represented the world of insects in a way people had never seen before – up close and larger than life.⁴¹ He began “bashfully” exhibiting his photos around New York City.⁴² These photos were picked up by nature magazines and eventually compiled for his first critically acclaimed book, *Grassroot Jungles*, a collection of over one hundred insect photos.⁴³ Published in 1937 by Dodd, Mead & Company, *Grassroots Jungles* became the first of many of Teale's works to be released by the publisher.⁴⁴ Edward H. Dodd, head of this publishing house, also wrote the most detailed biography of the naturalist, *Of Nature Time and Teale*.

In January 1941, Teale's *The Golden Throng* was published, receiving praise for the photographs of bees.⁴⁵ On October 15 of that year, Teale left his job at *Popular Science* to become a freelance writer and photographer.⁴⁶ He called that day his “own personal Independence Day.”⁴⁷ Although he was worried about the “irresponsibility” of leaving a steady job with a son in high school and an invalid mother in his care, within weeks his magazine writing and photographs were earning more than his former salary.⁴⁸

Teale's decision to undertake freelance writing and photography also gave him time to work in his insect garden, which would further influence his career path. For several years, Teale paid ten dollars a year for “insect rights” for a plot of land near his Long Island home.⁴⁹ He planted “sunflowers, hollyhocks, spice bush and milkweed,” as well as “troughs offering honey and syrup to bees and butterflies (and) hidden pie pans with putrid meat to attract carrion beetles” to his garden.⁵⁰ Teale's biographer and publisher, Edward H. Dodd, wrote that “this small plot of land, undesirable for real-estate

purposes, even in Long Island became his outdoor laboratory, his photography studio, his wilderness to explore.”⁵¹

In October 1942, Dodd, Mead & Company published the result of these photography experiments, *Near Horizons: The Story of an Insect Garden*.⁵² Prominent publications praised the book, including the *New York Times*, *Scientific Monthly*, and *The Scientific American*, which proclaimed Teale one of few scientists “heavily gifted with literary charm.”⁵³ In relation to this latest book, Teale described himself as “an explorer who stayed at home, a traveler in little realms, a voyager within the near horizons of a hillside.”⁵⁴ In April 1943, the John Burroughs Association awarded Teale the John Burroughs Medal for *Near Horizons* as “a distinguished book of natural history.”⁵⁵

In October 1943, Teale published *Dune Boy: The Early Years of a Naturalist*.⁵⁶ In this work, Teale recollected the years he spent among the natural wonders of the Indiana Dunes, surveying his surroundings from the roof of the farm house, the shores of Lake Michigan, and the floor of the surrounding woods. He helped his grandparents with chores, made notes on the creatures he saw, created a natural history museum in the barn, attempted to build an airplane, began to write nature stories, and take his first photographs. He credits his grandparents for giving him freedom to explore and develop his interest in nature.⁵⁷ “At Lone Oak there was room to explore and time for adventure. A new world opened up around me. During my formative years, from earliest childhood to the age of fifteen, I spent my most memorable months here, on the borderland of the dunes.”⁵⁸ *Dune Boy* received a long and glowing review in the *New York Times*. The reviewer alluded to the book and Teale's childhood, as representative of something inherently American. The reviewer stated that “*Dune Boy* is not only the record of a naturalist's beginnings but one of our many-sided American way of life.”⁵⁹

Indicative of the book's popularity, the army distributed more than 100,000 copies of *Dune Boy* during World War II.⁶⁰ Teale commented that “he heard from many who had read it while engaged in battle for freedom in all parts of the world” and some scholars have suggested that the book presents “a timeless model of the democratic common life, for many . . . an image of their *real* American homeland.”⁶¹ The Teales' son, David, served as part of an assault team under General George Patton during the war. After a period of considering him missing in action, in March 1945 the Teales'

received word that their nineteen-year-old son had been killed.⁶² The Teales claimed that only their love of nature got them through this difficult time.⁶³

Despite the tragedy, Teale's career flourished. On November 19, 1945, *The Lost Woods: Adventures of a Naturalist* was published with critical acclaim.⁶⁴ Beginning in January 1946, newspapers across the country began running Teale's *Nature in Action* column.⁶⁵ The *Indianapolis Star* began running the column on January 14, 1946.⁶⁶ In November 1946, Dodd, Mead & Company released a version of Henry David Thoreau's *Walden*, "lovingly prepared" by Teale, who wrote an introduction and interpretive comments, and provided 142 of his own photographs.⁶⁷ In March 1947, the Teales began the first of several trips that would become the series, *The American Seasons*.⁶⁸

On June 14, 1948, Teale delivered the commencement address at his alma mater Earlham College in Richmond, Indiana.⁶⁹ A few months later, in September 1948, Dodd, Mead & Company published *Days Without Time*, which received mixed reviews.⁷⁰ In August 1949, Teale released *The Insect World of J. Henri Fabre*, a selection of writings by the French entomologist, for which Teale provided a "charming and sympathetic" introduction and interpretive comments.⁷¹ The American Museum of Natural History hosted *Insect World* from November 1949 to January 3, 1950; this exhibit featured Teale's enlarged insect photographs.⁷²

In November 1951, Dodd, Mead & Company released *North with the Spring*, the account of the Teales' 17,000-mile, four month long pursuit of spring across America.⁷³ According to one *New York Times* reviewer, the book was "packed with solid learning" about the plants, animals, and weather they encountered, but it was also a "warm and moving" story of husband and wife naturalists.⁷⁴ Contemporary environmentalists such as Rachel Carson embraced *North with the Spring*.⁷⁵ Years later, the *New York Times* printed a list of books which "might be admired twenty-five years hence," which included *North with the Spring* and "Teale's other nature books, all of them combinations of sound scientific observation, graceful writing and contagious enthusiasm."⁷⁶

On December 16, 1951, the *New York Times* ran the first of many nature articles and book reviews that Teale contributed to this highly respected paper. In his first article, Teale wrote about the city's wildlife and the efforts needed to protect the areas in which that wildlife abounded. He lamented the increasing urbanization and encroaching suburbs. Teale also wrote about the importance of contact with nature "to restore mental tone and health," a common concern among conservationists during this time period.⁷⁷

Over the next few years, Teale produced compilations of selected nature writing, including *Green Treasury: A Journey through the World's Great Nature Writing* (1952)⁷⁸ and *The Wilderness World of John Muir* (1954),⁷⁹ which made the *New York Times* “outstanding books of the year” list.⁸⁰ Reviewers called Teale “one of our most sensitive and observant naturalists”⁸¹ and among the “best of Americans writing about nature,” comparing him to Thoreau and Burroughs.⁸² In November 1953, he published *Circle of Seasons: The Journal of a Naturalist's Year*.⁸³ Teale attended conservation fundraisers⁸⁴ and entomological meetings.⁸⁵ As his popularity grew, his earlier books were reprinted⁸⁶ and adapted into children's versions.⁸⁷

In August 1956, Teale published *Autumn Across America*, the second book in the *American Seasons* series.⁸⁸ This time, the Teales followed fall through twenty-six states from Cape Cod to California over three months. *Autumn Across America* received even greater acclaim than *North with the Spring*. It was presented to the White House Library⁸⁹ and described as a “revelation of the seasonal wonders that lie around us and the reflections they caused in the searching mind and genial soul of the author.”⁹⁰

In 1957, *Dune Boy* was reissued,⁹¹ and Teale received an honorary doctorate of letters from Earlham College.⁹² In 1958, Teale became president of the Thoreau Society⁹³ and continued to have articles printed in the *New York Times*.⁹⁴ In 1959, the Teales left their Long Island home because of increased population and suburbanization and moved to a 130-acre estate in Hampton, Connecticut, which they named Trail Wood.⁹⁵

In 1960, Teale revisited the Indiana Dunes during a road trip that would become the third installment of *The American Seasons*.⁹⁶ In October 1960, Teale published *Journey into Summer*.⁹⁷ The *New York Times* noted that “in these pages the Great Lakes come alive.”⁹⁸ Indiana newspapers highlighted the chapter, “River of Fireflies,” about the author's experiences on the Kankakee River located in northwestern Indiana.⁹⁹ *Journey into Summer* was praised not just as an informative record of a 19,000-mile journey and seasonal study, but as “a unique portrait of a nation,” putting Teale “in a class with John Bartram and James Audubon.”¹⁰⁰ Indiana University presented Teale with the Indiana Author's Day Award in 1961 for *Journey into Summer*.¹⁰¹

Over the next several years, Teale continued to write books and articles and make contributions to the works of other naturalists.¹⁰² His major publications included; *The Lost Dog* (1961),¹⁰³ *The Strange Lives of Familiar Insects* (1962),¹⁰⁴ *The Thoughts of Thoreau* (1962),¹⁰⁵ and *Audubon's Wildlife* (1964).¹⁰⁶

In fall 1965, Teale published *Wandering through Winter*,¹⁰⁷ the most celebrated of all his works. The Teales began their road trip in the southwestern United States near San Diego and greeted the last day of winter in the northern part of Maine. Teale covered a wide range of topics from beetles to whales to sunsets. The *New York Times* ran a laudatory review of *Wandering through Winter*, praising Teale's work as without fault and his writing as combining the best of Thoreau, Hudson, and Muir. The reviewer credited Teale with saving nature writing.¹⁰⁸ Indianapolis newspapers called Teale a "Hoosier author-naturalist" and discussed the chapter on his adventure in an Indiana ice storm.¹⁰⁹

In May 1966, Teale became the first naturalist to win a Pulitzer Prize (for general nonfiction) for *Wandering through Winter*.¹¹⁰ Although he continued to contribute introductions and chapters to colleagues' books,¹¹¹ and have his own books reprinted and adapted as children's stories,¹¹² his publishing slowed somewhat over the next decade. On October 10, 1970, Indiana University presented Teale with an honorary degree.¹¹³ During that same month, the author published *Springtime in Britain*, an account of the Teales' rigorous trip through a cold and damp English spring.¹¹⁴ Teale collected and published his best photographs in *Photographs of American Nature*, released on November 24, 1972.¹¹⁵ In 1974, Teale published the story of his move to Trail Wood as *A Naturalist Buys an Old Farm*.¹¹⁶ In 1978, Teale produced his last work, *A Walk through the Year*.¹¹⁷ The book summarized a year with his wife Nellie at Trail Wood, highlighting the memorable experiences they shared.

On October 18, 1980, Teale died at the age of 81.¹¹⁸ On May 17, 1981, the Connecticut Audubon Society dedicated Trail Wood as the Edwin Way Teale Memorial Sanctuary, and it became steward of the property.¹¹⁹ Nellie remained at the farm until her death in 1993.¹²⁰ In 1998, the University of Connecticut initiated the Edwin Way Teale Lecture Series.¹²¹ Visitors come to hike the grounds to see Teale's landscape of "woods,

open fields, swamps, two good-sized brooks and a waterfall.”¹²² Teale’s works continue to be reprinted, including a reissue of *Dune Boy* in 2002.¹²³

¹ Lynn Peterson, "Great American Naturalists: The Roots and Implications of Environmentalism," Institute for Lifelong Education at Dartmouth, <http://www.dartmouth.edu/~ilead/courses/fall05/naturalists.html> (accessed February 20, 2008) (B070996). Peterson, a Harvard surgeon and professor of medical ethics and director of two environmental organizations, states that "American naturalist-writers have played a major role in shaping our values and warning us about the importance of caring for the environment. These writers combine accurate observation, scientific knowledge of their time, and passionate concern for the natural world with skillful writing to convey a message with political and economic ramifications."

"Introducing Naturalism," The Center for Naturalism, <http://www.centerfornaturalism.org/descriptions.htm> (accessed February 26, 2008) (B070997); *American Heritage Science Dictionary*, www.dictionary.com (accessed February 21, 2008). Naturalists study plants, animals, and insects in their natural environment and attempt to understand the world through the connections they observe.

² Roger Tory Peterson, "Time of Rest, Rebirth and Hope," *New York Times*, October 24, 1965, p. BR1 (accessed February 1, 2008 through ProQuest Historical Newspapers). Peterson, a prominent naturalist, wrote, "Teale soon found himself in the vanguard of a new aristocracy of naturalists which was to include Rachel Carson and several others. These were scientifically trained writers who attempted to recapture the inquiring spirit of the old naturalists. In their writings facts alone were not enough. The facts were there, scrupulously documented, but only as they contributed to ideas. These new writers also had a respect for language."

"Edwin Way Teale," Nature Writing for Readers and Writers. <http://naturewriting.com/edwinway.htm> (accessed January 9, 2008) (B070686). "Teale was for many people, America's Naturalist."

"Edwin Way Teale," Online Exhibition, University of Connecticut Libraries <http://www.lib.uconn.edu/about/exhibits/carroll/ewteale/teale.html> (accessed January 8, 2008) (B070683). This online exhibition is hosted by the University of Connecticut in association with the Thomas J. Dodd Research Center where Teale's personal papers, records, manuscripts, photos and awards are housed. The biography presented by the site states, "Teale was one of the best-loved naturalists of his generation."

Leonard Dubkin, "Old Friends in a New Light," *New York Times*, October 14, 1962, p. 285 (accessed January 29, 2008 through ProQuest Historical Newspapers) (B070874). Article referred to Teale as "probably the greatest living naturalist in America," and stated that "his books are used as standard textbooks on nature in many universities."

³ George Cevasco, "Edwin Way Teale," *Biographical Dictionary of American and Canadian Naturalists and Environmentalists* (Wesport, CT, 1997), 770 (B071006).

⁴ "Edwin Way Teale," Online Exhibition, University of Connecticut Libraries (B070683). Teale was an "accomplished photographer who pioneered new techniques for creating close-up images of insects and other living things."

“Edwin Way Teale,” *Nature Writing for Readers and Writers*. <http://naturewriting.com/edwinway.htm> (accessed January 9, 2008) (B070686). “Edwin Way Teale became one of America’s best-loved naturalists because he was able, through his writing, to take others along on his distant voyages of discovery into worlds which are as close as their own backyards.”

Orville Prescott, “Books of the Times,” *New York Times*, November 27, 1945, p. 21, (accessed January 9, 2008 through ProQuest Historical Newspapers) (B070755). Prescott described Teale’s unpretentious style: “Mr. Teale is a magnificent photographer and an excellent writer. His pictures can be beautiful and are often startling and grotesque. His prose is simple, lively and deft; it often shifts from consideration of birds, beasts and insects to reflective musings of a sort indulged in by a long line of the world’s great naturalists.”

⁵ Teale made references to adventures in Indiana in almost all of his major works, including: a raft trip that was organized and begun at Earlham College, described in *The Lost Woods*; a chapter on watching lightning bugs along Indiana’s Kankakee river in *Journey into Summer*; the experience of fighting an Indiana ice storm in *Wandering through Winter*; pictures of the dunes in *Photographs of American Nature*; and even references to his boyhood in *A Naturalist Buys an Old Farm*.

⁶ “The Pulitzer Prize Winners 1966 General Non-Fiction,” The Pulitzer Prizes, <http://www.pulitzer.org> (accessed February 8, 2008 by searching the archive for “Edwin Way Teale”) (B070942); “Biographical Sketches of the 1966 Winners of the Pulitzer Prizes,” *New York Times*, May 3, 1966, p. 43 (accessed February 1, 2008 through ProQuest Historical Newspapers) (B070901).

Teale is largely recognized as the first naturalist to win a Pulitzer Prize. The following sources record this claim:

Daniel S. Burt, *The Chronology of American Literature* (Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company, 2004), p. 561 (accessed May 27, 2008 through Google Books) (B071188). Burt writes that Teale’s *Wandering through Winter* was “the first nature book to win the Pulitzer Prize in general nonfiction.”

Catherine E. Forrest Weber, “Always the Other Spring! The Life and Nature Writing of Edwin Way Teale,” *Traces of Indiana and Midwestern History*, 7 (Spring 1995): 25 (B070762). Weber writes that Teale was the “winner of the first Pulitzer Prize ever given to a nature writer.” *Traces* is a popular magazine published by the Indiana Historical Society and is not footnoted. This source is used by IHB staff only in addition to information from primary sources.

⁷ Teale is generally included in this group, see for example:

J. Ronald Engel, *Sacred Sands: The Struggle for Community in the Indiana Dunes*, (Middletown, Connecticut, 1983), 4 (B070711). Engel writes, “At the turn of the century, a small band of Chicago reformers, artists, and scientists, joined by a few sympathetic Hoosiers, began the struggle to save the Dunes... In succeeding years they added new lights to their ranks – nature writers Donald Culross Peattie and Edwin Way

Teale, 'Father of Indiana State Parks' Richard Lieber, and Illinois senator Paul H. Douglas."

Leigh Darbee, "Sketching the Dunes: The Life and Work of Earl H. Reed," *Traces of Indiana and Midwestern History*, 9 (Spring 1997): 32-33 (B070760). The article mentions Teale as a member of the Chicago Renaissance group who helped popularize the Dunes area.

⁸ Writers of articles, reviews and biographies on Teale, most often compare him to Henry David Thoreau, John Muir, and John Burroughs:

"Edwin Way Teale," Online Exhibition, University of Connecticut Libraries (B070683); Harold W. Wood, "Book Review: The Wilderness World of John Muir," *Sierra Club*, http://www.sierraclub.org/john_muir_exhibit/frameindex.html (accessed January 1, 2008) (B070690); Carl Carmer, "Mountain Love Song," *New York Times*, July 4, 1954, p. BR9 (accessed January 18, 2008 through ProQuest Historical Newspapers) (B070820).

⁹ Cevasco, 769 (B071006). Cevasco states that Teale changed his name at twelve "from Edwin Alfred to Edwin Way as more distinguished for the photographer/writer he determined to become."

Edward H. Dodd, *Of Nature, Time and Teale: A Biographical Sketch of Edwin Way Teale* (New York, 1960), 9 (B070682). Dodd states, "[Teale] was christened Edwin Alfred Teale [but] felt this was too commonplace for a future Thoreau." Dodd mentions that Thoreau also changed his name. Dodd was head of the publishing house, Dodd, Mead & Company that published almost all of Teale's major works. Dodd's 1960 biography of Teale is the most renowned on the subject.

¹⁰ "Edwin Way Teale," World War I Draft Registration Card, Registration Location: Will County, Illinois; Roll: 1642841; Draft Board: 2. <http://search.ancestrylibrary.com> (accessed January 9, 2008) (B070693); "Edwin Teale," Social Security Death Index, Number: 094-01-8570; Issue State: New York; Issue Date: Before 1951. <http://search.ancestrylibrary.com> (accessed January 9, 2008) (B070700).

¹¹ J. Ronald Engel, 208 (B070711).

Edwin Way Teale, *Dune Boy: The Early Years of a Naturalist* (New York, 1943), 5-6 (B070916). Teale described the difference between Joliet and the dunes as "a kind of mental Arctic night and day." He called his city life "crepuscular and foreign," while "at Lone Oak there was room to explore and time for adventure." (All first editions of Teale's books were published by Dodd, Mead & Company except for *The Wilderness World of John Muir* (1954) by Houghton Mifflin Company and *Audubon's Wildlife* (1964) by Viking Press.)

"Edwin Way Teale Papers," Thomas J. Dodd Research Center, University of Connecticut Libraries, <http://www.lib.uconn.edu/online/research/speclib/ASC/findaids/Teale> (accessed December 14, 2007) (B070687). This site is hosted by the University of Connecticut in association with the Thomas J. Dodd Research Center where Teale's personal papers, records, manuscripts, photos and awards are housed. The site presents a biography of

Teale, a finding aid for the papers, a listing of contents, and lists of awards, published articles and books, and documents. The biography states that his parents were Oliver Cromwell and Clara Louise (Way) Teale. His mother grew up at Lone Oak.

¹²Teale, *Dune Boy*, 5-25 (B070916). Teale continued his description of Lone Oak: “During my formative years, from earliest childhood to the age of fifteen, I spent my most memorable months here, on the borderland of the dunes.”

Plat of Survey for Edwin W. Teale and Nellie Teale, Porter County, Indiana, January 8, 1937 (B070654). Survey of Teale property was recorded December 29, 1936. Property was acquired under a deed dated July 19, 1926. Property described as located in Porter County (northeast quarter of Section Twenty, Township Thirty) by the Michigan Central Railroad.

Joan Gibb Engel, “Dune Boy,” *Chicago Wilderness Magazine*, Summer 2001. <http://chicagowildernessmagazine.org/issues/summer2001/duneboy.html> (Accessed December 13, 2007) (B070688). Engel also gives the location of Lone Oak Farm as “located on the Furnessville Road in northwest Indiana not far west of Michigan City and immediately south of what is now the campground of the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore.”

¹³ Teale, *Dune Boy*, 5-26. (B070916). Quotation is on page 5.

¹⁴ Edwin Way Teale, *The Lost Woods*, (New York, 1945), 1-5. Teale wrote, “We had left Lone Oak, my grandfather’s dune-country farm, that winter morning, to drive to a distant woods.” He continued, “My imagination invested the woods with a fearful and delicious atmosphere of secrecy and wildness. It left me with an endless curiosity about this lonely tract and all of its inhabitants.” He described the importance of the moment as “a starting point and a symbol. It was a symbol of all the veiled and fascinating secrets of the out-of-doors. It was the starting point of my absorption into the world of Nature.”

¹⁵ Edwin Way Teale, *Days Without Time* (New York, 1948), 29.

¹⁶ Dodd, 9 (B070682).

¹⁷ Teale, *Dune Boy*, 222 (B070916). While the chapter in which he describes writing his first book is called “Tales of Lone Oak,” he mentions that as a child he spelled it “Tails of Lone Oak.”

¹⁸ Dodd, 9 (B070682); Cevasco, 769 (B071006). See footnote nine.

¹⁹ Teale, *Dune Boy*, 230 (B070916).

²⁰ *Ibid.* (B070916).

²¹ *Ibid.*, 234 (B070916).

²² *Ibid.*, 250 (B070916).

²³ *Ibid.*, 253-255 (B070916); J. Ronald Engel, 209 (B070711).

²⁴ Between Teale's high school graduation and his enrollment at Earlham, sources place him in the army for two months and possibly a short time at the University of Illinois. However, no sources have been located that make exact dates possible for these events. Sometime after September 1918 he entered the army and was discharged by the end of December.

Thomas Hamm, e-mail confirmation of Teale's 1922 Earlham degree, based on alumni catalog, received February 8, 2008 (B070984).

Cevasco, 769 (B071006). Teale graduated from Joliet Township High School and attended University of Illinois (no dates), then graduated from Earlham in 1922. This is the only source that lists University of Illinois.

"Edwin Way Teale," World War I Draft Registration Card (B070693). The card is dated September 12, 1918 (it is not clear if this is the date he was drafted or the date he is supposed to report for examination, but other sources indicate he was discharged after two months).

"Edwin Way Teale Papers," Thomas J. Dodd Research Center, University of Connecticut Libraries (B070687). Collection contains Teale's discharge papers from the army dated December 21, 1918 (Box 252, Folder 5522). His biography contained within the abstract of the collection overview states, "In 1918, Edwin Way Teale enlisted in the Student Army Training Corps, but was discharged only two months later. He then transferred to Earlham College, where his uncle, David Edwards was president."

Dodd, 9 (B070682). Dodd states that Teale went to Earlham because his uncle was president.

²⁵ Weber, 24-35 (B070762); Cevasco, 769 (B071006). Cevasco lists Teale's time at Friends University as 1922-1924. Friends University did not reply to IHB requests for confirmation of these dates.

²⁶ Teale, *The Lost Woods*, 165-82. This chapter (22, Dark Water) provides a good example of Teale's writing style. He combines a narrative story of adventure with philosophic musings and scientific details. For example, as Teale and his fellow Earlham traveling companion pass the Kentucky shore, Teale admires his surroundings with the contemplation of Thoreau. However, as they pass a glowing waterfall, instead of explaining the phenomenon poetically, Teale describes bacteria that create such luminescence, how it was discovered, and goes on to explain other organisms that are phosphorescent and how they have been perceived through history.

²⁷ "Edwin Way Teale," Marion County, Indiana, Index to Marriage Record 1920 – 1925, Original Record Located: County Clerk's Office Ind.; Book: 122; Page: 35. <http://search.ancestrylibrary.com> (accessed January 9, 2008) (B070691).

²⁸ Teale, *The Lost Woods*, 90.

²⁹“Edwin Way Teale Papers,” Thomas J. Dodd Research Center, University of Connecticut Libraries (B070687). The biography in this finding aid states that Nellie graduated from Earlham in the spring of 1923. She married Teale in August, went with him to Kansas, and got a job as the athletic director at Friends University.

³⁰ Jocelyn Wilk, e-mail confirmation of Teale's enrollment at Columbia and master's degree, based on official registrar records and June 1, 1927 commencement program, received February 8, 2008 (B070986). Jocelyn K. Wilk, Public Service Archivist for Butler Library at Columbia University, confirmed that official student records show Teale enrolled at Columbia University from September 1924 to June 1925 and that he received his master's degree in English literature on October 27, 1926.

³¹ Dodd, 9-10 (B070682). The biographer quotes Teale as saying that he chose Columbia “because it was in New York and it wouldn’t take two months to get a manuscript back from a magazine . . . and it sure didn’t. The very first story I sent off one morning came back with a rejection that same afternoon.”

³² *Ibid.* (B070682). Weber, 28 (B070762); Cevalasco, 769 (B071006).

³³ “David A. Teale,” 1930 United States Federal Census, Census Place: Hempstead, Nassau, New York; Roll: 1460; Page: 6B; Enumeration District: 127; Image: 957.0. <http://search.ancestrylibrary.com> (accessed February 15, 2008) (B070993).

³⁴ Wilk (B070986). See note 29.

³⁵ *Plat of Survey for Edwin W. Teale and Nellie Teale*, Porter County, Indiana, January 8, 1937 (B070654). According to the applicant statement, after the Lone Oak property burned, Teale’s grandparents bought two acres nearby in Furnessville. Teale acquired this property under a deed dated July 19, 1926 and held the property until 1937. The home the Teales built there was probably used mainly as a summer residence.

³⁶ Dodd, 10-11; “Services for Dr. Frank Crane Today,” *New York Times*, November 28, 1928, p. 20 (accessed February 15, 2008 through ProQuest Historical Newspapers). No information has been located indicating when exactly the Teales lived in Indiana between acquiring the property in 1926 and selling it in 1937. It seems probable that Teale was working for Crane in New York City because Dodd talks about Crane dying (on November 6, 1928) suddenly and leaving Teale with only a letter of recommendation “to whom it may concern.” He intended to take this letter to his next job interview, at *Popular Science*, and implies that he probably was working for Crane and living in New York City primarily, likely visiting the dunes during holidays or in the summer.

Trent D. Pendley, “Application for an Historical Marker,” received August 29, 2007 by the Indiana Historical Bureau. The applicant for this marker states that Nellie was maintaining the Indiana property while Teale was traveling back and forth from New York City, but no sources have been located to confirm this information.

³⁷ Weber, 28 (B070762); Cevasco, 769 (B071006); Dodd, 10-11 (B070682). Dodd tells the story of Teale leaving his letter of recommendation at home.

³⁸ Cevasco, 769 (B071006). Cevasco gives the date of his employment as 1928-1941. Dodd, 11(B070682). Dodd quotes Teale about liking the job.

Patrick D. Murphy, ed., *Literature of Nature: An International Sourcebook* (Chicago: Fitzroy Dearborn Publishers, 1998) p. 40 (accessed May 27, 2008 through Google Books). Murphy writes that "In 1928, he accepted a position as a staff writer at Popular Science Monthly, which he held for the next thirteen years."

³⁹ Dodd, 12 (B070682).

⁴⁰ *Ibid.*, 13 (B070682).

⁴¹ *Ibid.*, 12-14 (B070682).

⁴² Dodd, 13 (B070682); "Photos of Wildlife to be Shown Today," *New York Times*, June 15, 1938, p. 25 (accessed January 9, 2008 through ProQuest Historical Newspapers) (B070717). Example of an announcement for such an exhibit of Teale's photographs.

⁴³ Ralph Thompson, "Books of the Times," *New York Times*, October 27, 1937, p. 29. (accessed January 9, 2008 through ProQuest Historical Newspapers) (B070712). The first review of *Grassroots Jungles* to appear in the *Times* was mixed. Thompson criticized Teale for being so impressed by the insects that he does not include enough facts. Thompson mentions Teale's love of analogies to help the reader understand the insect world. The reviewer does suggest that *Grassroots Jungles* would be of general interest and praises the photographs.

Anita Moffet, "Exploring the Insect World," *New York Times*, December 19, 1937, p. 89 (accessed January 9, 2008 through ProQuest Historical Newspapers) (B070714). Moffet's review is much more positive than Thompson's from two months earlier. She calls the photographs "extraordinary" and the writing "graphic and imaginative." Moffet described the book as "alive not only to matters of fact but to atmosphere and implications of philosophy and feeling."

Roger Tory Peterson, "Time of Rest, Rebirth and Hope," *New York Times*, October 24, 1965, p. BR1 (accessed February 1, 2008 through ProQuest Historical Newspapers) (B070899). Peterson's review came more than twenty years after the publishing of *Grassroots Jungles*, and gives some historical perspective of the work. Peterson began his piece talking about how the rise in technical biologists replaced naturalists and that good nature writing declined until Teale's *Grassroots Jungles* was published in 1937. Peterson placed Teale "in the vanguard of the new aristocracy of naturalists." He stated that Teale's careful facts served his ideas.

⁴⁴ "Edwin Way Teale Papers," Thomas J. Dodd Research Center, University of Connecticut Libraries (B070687); Dodd, 62. The biography included in the finding aid and the biography written by Dodd, both list Teale's major works, showing that the original editions were published by Dodd, Mead & Company.

⁴⁵ “The Ways of Bees, *New York Times*, January 19, 1941, p. 16 (accessed January 9, 2008 through ProQuest Historical Newspapers) (B070718).

⁴⁶ *Popular Science* 138, no. 4 (1941): 2, 120; *Popular Science* 139, no. 4 (1941): 97; *Popular Science* 139, no.6 (1941): no page number; *Popular Science* 140, no. 1 (1941): 4. During his time at *Popular Science Monthly*, Teale was listed along with the other regular staff members under the heading “Associates” on the contents page of the magazine. The last listing of his name is in October 1941, supporting the statement by Dodd that Teale left the magazine that month. Although, Teale continued to contribute to the magazine as a freelancer (as soon as December 1941), his name no longer appeared on the contents page with the other staff members (only as a subhead on the contributed article).

⁴⁷ Dodd, 15 (B070682); Weber, 28 (B070762). Weber gives the exact date of what Teale called his “own personal Independence day” as October 15, 1941.

⁴⁸ Weber, 28 (B070762); Dodd, 15 (B070682). Dodd stated that Teale thought it irresponsible to leave his job.

⁴⁹ Dodd, 16 (B070682). Dodd described the plot of land as on Teale’s way to the railroad station, but does not give its exact location.

⁵⁰ *Ibid.* (B070682).

⁵¹ *Ibid.* (B070682).

⁵² “Books Published Today,” *New York Times*, October 6, 1942, p. 21 (accessed January 9, 2008 through ProQuest Historical Newspapers) (B070745).

⁵³ “A Garden of Insects,” *New York Times*, October 11, 1942, p. SM15, (accessed January 9, 2008 through ProQuest Historical Newspapers) (B070746); James G. Needham, “An Unusual Book on Insects,” *Scientific Monthly*, 56 (April 1943): 377 (accessed January 16, 2008 through JSTOR) (B070767); Dodd, 58 (B070682). The quote from *Scientific American* comes from Dodd’s notes on page 58.

⁵⁴ “A Garden of Insects,” *New York Times* (B070746).

⁵⁵ “John Burroughs Medal Award List,” The John Burroughs Association, http://research.amnh.org/burroughs/medal_award_list.html, (accessed February 19, 2008) (B070995). The Burroughs Medal is awarded each year by the John Burroughs Association “to the author of a distinguished book of natural history.” The award is named for John Burroughs (April 3, 1837-March 29, 1921), a literary critic and popular nature writer. “Burroughs’ legacy . . . has had a profound influence on our appreciation of nature.”

⁵⁶ “Books--Authors,” *New York Times*, October 11, 1943, p. 17 (accessed January 9, 2008 through ProQuest Historical Newspapers) (B070751); “Latest Books,” *New York Times*, October 24, 1943, p. BR34, (accessed January 9, 2008 through ProQuest Historical Newspapers) (B070752).

⁵⁷ Teale, *Dune Boy*, 26 (B070916). Teale explained, “The debt I owe my grandparents most of all is the freedom they gave me, freedom to roam the acres of corn and wheat and potatoes, the woods and swamps, and to make this world my own.”

⁵⁸ Teale, *Dune Boy*, 6 (B070916).

⁵⁹ Anita Moffett, “A Boy Grows Up Beside Lake Michigan,” *New York Times*, November 7, 1943, p. BR10 (accessed January 9, 2008 through ProQuest Historical Newspapers) (B070753).

⁶⁰ John Y. Cole, ed., *Books in Action: The Armed Services Editions* (Washington D.C.: Library of Congress, 1984) <http://catdir.loc.gov/catdir/toc/becites/cfb/84600198.html> (accessed April 11, 2008 through the Library of Congress Center for the Book) (B071193); J. Ronald Engel, 211 (B070711).

⁶¹ *Ibid.* (B070711). Engel references *Dune Boy: The Lone Oak Edition* (New York, 1957). Engel explains that Teale noted in the introduction to the reissued *Dune Boy* that more than one hundred thousand copies had been distributed to soldiers during the Second World War and that “he had heard from many who had read it while engaged in the battle for freedom in all parts of the world.” Engel describes *Dune Boy* as “a timeless model of the democratic common life, for many of [Teale's] countrymen an image of their real American homeland.” IHB staff have been unable to locate an edition that includes this introduction.

⁶² Weber, 28-29 (B070762). Weber states that “David was reported missing in action for a year before his parents received word that he had been killed by a sniper’s bullet two months before the end of the war in Europe. He was only nineteen.”

“Edwin Way Teale Papers,” Thomas J. Dodd Research Center, University of Connecticut Libraries (B070687). The biography for Teale available through the University of Connecticut archives where Teale’s papers are housed states: “While on a reconnaissance mission in Germany, David was killed when a bomb sunk the small boat he was on. For almost a year, David’s status was Missing in Action.”

Dodd, 19 (B070682). Teale’s biographer states that David “was reported missing in action toward the very end when Patton’s army was crossing the Moselle. No trace of their child has been found since” (as of the biography’s 1960 publication).

⁶³ *Ibid.* (B070682). Dodd explained that Edwin and Nellie felt “that their refuge in nature was their salvation at that time.”

⁶⁴ “Books Published Today,” *New York Times*, November 19, 1945, p. 19 (accessed January 9, 2008 through ProQuest Historical Newspapers) (B070754). *The Times* gave the publishing date of *The Lost Woods*.

Orville Prescott, “Books of the Times,” *New York Times*, November 27, 1945, p. 21 (accessed January 9, 2008 through ProQuest Historical Newspapers) (B070755). In this highly positive review, Prescott praises Teale’s meandering and unpretentious way of writing and storytelling.

“Tells Adventures of a Naturalist,” *Indianapolis Star*, December 2, 1945, pt. 4, p. 28 (B070833). The reviewer stated that Teale added “another sparkling book to his already impressive list.” According to the *Star*, Teale’s photographs were “some of the best nature study photographs in America.”

Dodd, 58 (B070682). Dodd stated, “*The Lost Woods* was Teale’s biggest selling success up to this time and won him a reading public nearly twice the size of any of his previous books.” Dodd was the publisher for all of Teale’s major works at this point.

⁶⁵ “Edwin Way Teale Papers,” Thomas J. Dodd Research Center, University of Connecticut Libraries (B070687). The archives collection guide lists all the columns.

⁶⁶ Edwin Way Teale, “Woolly Bears Sleep in Wintertime,” *Indianapolis News*, January 14, 1946, pt. 2, p. 7 (B070834).

⁶⁷ “Books Published Today,” *New York Times*, November 30, 1946, p. 11 (accessed January 9, 2008 through ProQuest Historical Newspapers) (B070757). *The Times* gives the publication date of November 30, 1946 for this version of *Walden*.

Orville Prescott, “Books of the Times,” *New York Times*, December 10, 1946, p. 29 (accessed January 9, 2008 through ProQuest Historical Newspapers) (B070758). Prescott reviewed the reissue of *Walden*: “A new and beautiful edition of Thoreau’s *Walden* has recently been published, lovingly prepared by Edwin Way Teale.” Prescott describes Teale’s introduction as “perceptive,” his comments as “illuminating” and his photographs as “handsome.”

⁶⁸ “Edwin Way Teale Papers,” Thomas J. Dodd Research Center, University of Connecticut Libraries (B070687).

The American Season series of four of Teale’s most important works, *North with the Spring*, *Autumn Across America*, *Journey into Summer*, and *Wandering through Winter* were all dedicated, “To DAVID Who Traveled with Us in Our Hears.”

⁶⁹ “Earlham to Hear Former Professor,” *Indianapolis Times*, June 11, 1948, p. 12 (B070835).

⁷⁰ “Books Published Today,” *New York Times*, September 20, 1948, p. 23 (accessed January 9, 2008 through ProQuest Historical Newspapers) (B070768). *New York Times* announced the publication of *Days without Time*, described as “the adventures of a naturalist, illustrated with 144 photographs taken by the author.”

Hal Borland, “Nature, Raw and Tamed,” *New York Times*, October 17, 1948, p. BR40 (accessed January 9, 2008 through ProQuest Historical Newspapers) (B070761).

The reviewer claimed the book was of “uneven” quality, not the best of his work, “but some of the material in it ranks with the best things he has done.”

Paul H. Oehser, “Nature's Chronology,” *The Scientific Monthly*, 68 (March 1949): 216-217 (accessed January 16, 2008 through JSTOR) (B070766). Oehser praised *Days without Time*, saying that those who follow nature writing look at a new book by Teale as “an event.” He described Teale’s writing as “learned without being pedantic” and “dramatic without being sensational.”

⁷¹ “Books Published Today,” *New York Times*, August 15, 1949, p. 15 (accessed January 9, 2008 through ProQuest Historical Newspapers) (B070783); William M. Mann, “A Boswellian Look at the World of Insects,” *New York Times*, August 14, 1949, p. BR3 (accessed January 9, 2008 through ProQuest Historical Newspapers) (B070782). *The New York Times* reviewed *The Insect World of J. Henri Fabre*, a collection of the writings of this French entomologist selected and commented on by Teale. The reviewer called Teale's introduction “charming and sympathetic.”

⁷² “Camera Notes,” *New York Times*, November 27, 1949, p. X13 (accessed January 9, 2008 through ProQuest Historical Newspapers) (B070784).

“Teale Collection on View,” *New York Times*, April 2, 1950, p. 66 (accessed January 9, 2008 through ProQuest Historical Newspapers) (B070785). Teale’s enlarged insect photographs were also shown at the County Museum, Tackapausha Preserve, Seaford, Long Island, starting April 1, 1950.

⁷³ Orville Prescott, “Books of the Times,” *New York Times*, November 5, 1951, p. 29 (accessed January 9, 2008 through ProQuest Historical Newspapers) (B070788). Article lists the book as “published today.” Prescott described Teale as a “distinguished naturalist” with a “contagious enthusiasm” and an “excellent writer” with “unobtrusive skill and considerable charm” and a “superb photographer.” *North with the Spring* is depicted as a combination travel and nature book, and as “pleasant, leisurely, mellow.”

⁷⁴ Walter Magnes Teller, “Spring Is Where You Find It,” *New York Times*, November 4, 1951, p. 222 (accessed January 9, 2008 through ProQuest Historical Newspapers) (B070787). Reflective of the conservation climate of the day, a reviewer stated that perhaps the book would lead the reader “out to some remnants of wilderness beauty.”

⁷⁵ David Dempsey, “Ten Best-Selling Authors Make their Holiday Choices” *New York Times*, December 2, 1951, p. 244 (accessed January 9, 2008 through ProQuest Historical Newspapers) (B070789). Ten authors (J. D. Salinger and Herman Wouk among them) make their choices for books they would give at Christmas. Rachel Carson, author of *The Sea Around Us*, chose Teale's *North with the Spring* along with works by other naturalists.

“Edwin Way Teale Papers,” University of Connecticut Libraries (B070687). Teale and Carson maintained regular correspondence.

⁷⁶ Orville Prescott, "Books of the Times," *New York Times*, January 1, 1960, p. 17 (accessed January 18, 2008 through ProQuest Historical Newspapers) (B070857).

⁷⁷ Edwin Way Teale, "Skyscrapers, Scaup, Skimmers and Skunks," *New York Times*, December 16, 1951, p. 189 (accessed January 9, 2008 through ProQuest Historical Newspapers) (B070790).

⁷⁸ Raymond Holden, "A Source of Wonder," *New York Times*, November 9, 1952, p. BR45 (accessed January 9, 2008 through ProQuest Historical Newspapers) (B070800). Holden wrote a glowing review of *Green Treasury: A Journey through the World's Great Nature Writing*, for which Teale selected the works and wrote an introduction and interpretive comments. He praised Teale's "emphasis on the emotional appeal of natural phenomena, the romantic and nostalgic rather than the inquisitive and rational." Historical Bureau staff have been unable to locate exact publication date for *Green Treasury*. However, *Times* reviews usually appeared the same week as publication.

⁷⁹ "List of Books Published Today," *New York Times*, September 21, 1954, p. 25 (accessed January 18, 2008 through ProQuest Historical Newspapers) (B070823); Raymond Holden, "Search for the Untouched," *New York Times*, September 26, 1954, p. BR7 (accessed January 18, 2008 through ProQuest Historical Newspapers) (B070824). Holden stated, "Edwin Way Teale has done a notable job of arrangement and condensation."

⁸⁰ "A List of 300 Outstanding Books of the Year," *New York Times*, December 5, 1954, p. BR56 (accessed January 18, 2008 through ProQuest Historical Newspapers) (B070826).

⁸¹ Holden, BR45 (B070800).

⁸² Carmer, BR9 (B070820). See also endnote eight.

⁸³ Haydn S. Pearson, "It's there to be Seen," *New York Times*, November 8, 1953, p. BR34 (accessed January 18, 2008 through ProQuest Historical Newspapers) (B070816). Pearson described Teale's *Circle of the Seasons: The Journal of a Naturalist's Year* as "straightforward prose flavored with humor and philosophy." He called Teale an "outstanding naturalist" who "is interested in all forms of life and their complex relationships" and "an accurate observer." IHB staff have been unable to locate the exact publication date for *Circle of Seasons*. This November 8, 1953 *New York Times* review most likely ran within the first week of publication.

⁸⁴ "Dinner Here to Spur Sunken Forest Drive," *New York Times*, April 5, 1953, p. 75 (accessed January 18, 2008 through ProQuest Historical Newspapers); "Dunlops to Give Supper Tonight," *New York Times*, April 15, 1954, p. 33 (accessed January 18, 2008 through ProQuest Historical Newspapers) (B070814).

J. Ronald Engel, 213 (B070711). Teale “was a leader in the movement to preserve Walden Pond, and until his death in 1980, a member of the Save the Dunes Council Advisory Board.”

⁸⁵ “Edwin Way Teale,” Biography Resource Center (B070684). Teale served as president of the New York Entomological Society starting in 1944. In 1949, the Brooklyn Entomological Society incorporated the New York chapter, and Teale continued to serve as president until 1953. He continued to give talks for several years after he was no longer president.

“Events Today,” *New York Times*, December 15, 1953, p. 36 (accessed January 18, 2008 through ProQuest Historical Newspapers) (B070818); “Events Today,” *New York Times*, February 12, 1958, p. 27 (accessed January 18, 2008 through ProQuest Historical Newspapers) (B070848); “Events Today,” *New York Times*, November 18, 1958, p. 45 (accessed January 18, 2008 through ProQuest Historical Newspapers) (B070854); “Events Today,” *New York Times*, October 12, 1960, p. 36 (accessed January 18, 2008 through ProQuest Historical Newspapers) (B070861); “Events Today,” *New York Times*, October 17, 1961, p. 36 (accessed January 29, 2008 through ProQuest Historical Newspapers) (B070870); “Events Today,” *New York Times*, December 7, 1965, p. 51 (accessed February 1, 2008 through ProQuest Historical Newspapers) (B070900).

⁸⁶ “Books Published Today,” *New York Times*, November 30, 1946, p. 11 (accessed January 9, 2008 through ProQuest Historical Newspapers) (B070757). A reissued *Walden* by Henry David Thoreau with an introduction, interpretive comments and 142 photographs by Teale was published November 30, 1946.

“Books Published Today,” *New York Times*, October 29, 1953, p. 28 (accessed January 18, 2008 through ProQuest Historical Newspapers) (B070815). Article indicates that *Grassroot Jungles* was reprinted as *Exploring the Insect World with Edwin Way Teale*.

⁸⁷ Robert K. Plumb, “For Ages 9-12: From Dinohyus to Jaguar,” *New York Times*, November 13, 1955, p. A34 (accessed January 18, 2008 through ProQuest Historical Newspapers) (B070829). Plumb recommends several nature books for children, including Teale’s *Insect Friends*. The book contains nearly one hundred photographs of insects, including “an especially fine section on bees.”

⁸⁸ “Books – Authors,” *New York Times*, August 23, 1956, p. 25 (accessed January 18, 2008 through ProQuest Historical Newspapers) (B070832).

⁸⁹ “Volumes Presented to the White House,” *New York Times*, January 3, 1958, p. 11 (accessed January 18, 2008 through ProQuest Historical Newspapers) (B070847). Dr. James R. Killan Jr., scientific advisor to President Eisenhower, received the books.

⁹⁰ John Kieran, “Harvest of the Fading Year,” *New York Times*, October 14, 1956, p. BR4 (accessed January 18, 2008 through ProQuest Historical Newspapers) (B070844). Kieran

describes *Autumn Across America* as “an even better book than the earlier account of his wanderings” in *North with the Spring*.

⁹¹ J. Ronald Engel, 211 (B070711). Dodd, Mead & Company reissued *Dune Boy* in 1957.

⁹² Thomas Hamm, e-mail confirmation of Teale’s 1922 Earlham degree and 1957 honorary doctor of letters, based on alumni catalog, received February 8, 2008 (B070984).

⁹³ “Edwin Way Teale,” Biography Resource Center (B070684); “Presidents of the Thoreau Society,” The Thoreau Society, http://www.thoreausociety.org/_news_presidents.htm (accessed February 13, 2008) (B070990). “Established in 1941, the Thoreau Society has long contributed to the dissemination of knowledge about Thoreau by collecting books, manuscripts, and artifacts relating to Thoreau and his contemporaries, by encouraging the use of its collections, and by publishing articles in two Society periodicals.”

⁹⁴ Edwin Way Teale, “The Voice for the Turtle is Heard in the City,” *New York Times*, March 17, 1957, p. SM16 (accessed January 18, 2008 through ProQuest Historical Newspapers) (B070846). Teale wrote a descriptive account of the arrival of spring to New York City.

Edwin Way Teale, “The Earth Abides,” *New York Times*, June 8, 1958, p. BR38 (accessed January 18, 2008 through ProQuest Historical Newspapers) (B070850). Teale wrote about the importance of nature books in stimulating and nurturing an interest in the wild among children.

⁹⁵ “Edwin Way Teale,” Online Exhibition, University of Connecticut Libraries (B070683). Teale later wrote about this experience in *A Naturalist Buys an Old Farm* (1974).

⁹⁶ J. Ronald Engel, 198 (B070711). Engel states that during his “journey into summer,” Teale also paused at the new Pokagon State Park and visited “his birthplace in the Dune Country.”

⁹⁷ “Books Published Today,” *New York Times*, October 17, 1960, p. 36 (accessed January 18, 2008 through ProQuest Historical Newspapers) (B070862).

⁹⁸ Raymond Holden, “Regions that Man Has Never Succeeded in Stealing from the Wild,” *New York Times*, October 30, 1960, p. BR6 (accessed January 18, 2008 through ProQuest Historical Newspapers) (B070864).

⁹⁹ “Naturalist’s Long Meandering a Thrill,” *Indianapolis News*, December 17, 1960, p. 2 (B070836). The *Indianapolis News* reviewed Teale’s *Journey into Summer*, citing as a

highlight, the chapter “River of Fireflies” about his experience watching lightning bugs along Indiana’s Kankakee River.

“Former Hoosier Trails Summer Over Continent,” *Indianapolis Star*, October 30, 1960, sec. 7, p. 4 (B070837). The *Indianapolis Star* reviewed *Journey into Summer*, placing emphasis on Teale's background as a Hoosier and on the chapter “River of Fireflies.”

¹⁰⁰ Holden, Raymond, “Regions that Man Has Never Succeeded in Stealing from the Wild” (B070864). The *New York Times* reviewed *Journey into Summer*, praising and summarizing this third work of the *American Seasons* series.

¹⁰¹ “Indiana Authors' Day Thirteenth Annual Awards Luncheon,” Program, April 8, 1962, Indiana University Library Archives (B071203). The Indiana Author’s Day Award is presented by Indiana University to an author born in Indiana who has written the “most distinguished” book of the year within a category. Teale won the 1961 award for *Journey into Summer* in the General Nonfiction category.

Weber, 30 (B070762); Elizabeth A Brennan and Elizabeth C. Clarage, *Who's Who of Pulitzer Prize Winners* (Phoenix: Oryx Press, 1999), p. 255 (B071186). Despite primary evidence that Teale won the 1961 award, both of these secondary sources state that Teale won the award in 1960.

¹⁰² “Books Today,” *New York Times*, August 28, 1961, p. 22 (accessed January 29, 2008 through ProQuest Historical Newspapers) (B070869). Article announces the release of *Plant Marvels in Miniature: A Photographic Study* by C. Posta. Teale wrote the foreword to this book.

“Books Today,” *New York Times*, March 22, 1962, p. 32 (accessed January 29, 2008 through ProQuest Historical Newspapers) (B070872). Article announces publication of *The Wonderful World of Nature: Fauna and Flora in 300 Pictures* by F. A. Roedelberger and other photographers (English version by Mary Phillips), Teale wrote the introduction.

John C. Devlin, “Books of the Times,” *New York Times*, April 2, 1965, p. 33 (accessed February 1, 2008 through ProQuest Historical Newspapers) (B070895). *New York Times* article announces publication (and briefly reviews) *African Wildlife*, a book of photographs compiled by Franz A. Roedelberger and Vera I. Groschoff with an introduction by Edwin Way Teale.

¹⁰³ Hal Borland, “Canine Heroes,” *New York Times*, November 12, 1961, p. BRA40 (accessed January 29, 2008 through ProQuest Historical Newspapers) (B070871). The *New York Times* positively reviewed Teale’s children’s story, *The Lost Dog*. The story is an expanded and fictionalized account of a real life deaf man and his dog mentioned by Teale in *Autumn Across America*.

¹⁰⁴ “Books Today,” *New York Times*, October 15, 1962, p. 26 (accessed January 29, 2008 through ProQuest Historical Newspapers) (B070873); Leonard Dubkin, “Old Friends in a New Light,” *New York Times*, October 14, 1962, p. 285 (accessed January 29, 2008

through ProQuest Historical Newspapers) (B070874). Dubkin summarized *The Strange Lives of Familiar Insects*, giving specific examples of how Teale chose to observe, describe and photograph the insects that live in everyone's backyard and present them in a new light.

¹⁰⁵ “Books Today,” *New York Times*, November 26, 1962, p. 26 (accessed January 30, 2008 through ProQuest Historical Newspapers) (B070883). Article announces the publication of *The Thoughts of Thoreau*, “selected with a biographical foreword and introduction by Edwin Way Teale.”

¹⁰⁶ John K. Terres, “Seven for Birdwatchers and Friends,” *New York Times*, December 6, 1964, p. BR70 (accessed February 1, 2008 through ProQuest Historical Newspapers) (B070894). The *New York Times* reviewed Teale’s *Audubon’s Wildlife*. The reviewer commented that Teale combined biographical details with “an interpretation of Audubon’s methods of work and the effects of his personality on those around him in producing his greatest work, *The Birds of America*.” The reviewer stated, “Mr. Teale writes with his usual force and clarity.”

¹⁰⁷ Lewis Nichols, “In and Out of Books,” *New York Times*, August 1, 1965, p. BR8 (accessed February 1, 2008 through ProQuest Historical Newspapers) (B070896); “Books -- Authors,” *New York Times*, July 6, 1965, p. 30 (accessed February 1, 2008 through ProQuest Historical Newspapers) (B070898). These two articles give September 1965 as the intended date of release for *Wandering through Winter*. However, the book does not seem to have been published until October.

“Display Ad 382,” *New York Times*, October 24, 1965, p. BR13 (accessed March 18, 2008 through ProQuest Historical Newspapers) (B071090); Roger Tory Peterson, “Time of Rest, Rebirth and Hope,” *New York Times*, October 24, 1965, p. BR1 (accessed February 1, 2008 through ProQuest Historical Newspapers) (B070899); “New and Recommended,” *New York Times*, October 31, 1965, BR8 (accessed March 18, 2008 through ProQuest Historical Newspapers) (B071091). On October 24, 1965, the *New York Times* ran the first ad for *Wandering through Winter*. On that same date, the paper ran the first review of the book. On October 1965, the *New York Times* included *Wandering through Winter* on their list of “new and recommended books.” Therefore, the book was probably published in October 1965.

¹⁰⁸ Roger Tory Peterson, “Time of Rest, Rebirth and Hope,” *New York Times*, October 24, 1965, p. BR1 (accessed February 1, 2008 through ProQuest Historical Newspapers).

¹⁰⁹ Ben Cole, “Author Views Winter as Season of Wonder,” *Indianapolis Star*, January 9, 1966, sec. 9, p. 5 (B070876). This *Indianapolis Star* reviewed *Wandering through Winter*, summarizing the work and referring to Teale as a “Hoosier author-naturalist.” The article refers to his Indiana duneland origins and compares him to Indiana-author Gene Stratton Porter.

“Teale Ends Rounds of Seasons with ‘Winter,’” *Indianapolis News*, October 16, 1965, p. 2 (B070878). The *Indianapolis News* reviewed *Wandering through Winter*,

concentrating on his adventure with an Indiana ice storm, “a danger-fraught experience during which he can also see some of nature's beauties and wonders.”

¹¹⁰ “The Pulitzer Prize Winners 1966 General Non-Fiction,” The Pulitzer Prizes, <http://www.pulitzer.org> (accessed February 8, 2008 by searching the archive for “Edwin Way Teale”) (B070942); “Biographical Sketches of the 1966 Winners of the Pulitzer Prizes,” *New York Times*, May 3, 1966, p. 43 (accessed February 1, 2008 through ProQuest Historical Newspapers) (B070901). Confirms that Teale won the 1966 Pulitzer in the general nonfiction category for *Wandering through Winter*.

¹¹¹ Hal Borland, “Nature Illustrated,” *New York Times*, December 3, 1967, p. 400 (accessed February 6, 2008 through ProQuest Historical Newspapers) (B070904). Borland briefly reviewed *Vermont Life Book of Nature* for which Teale contributed a chapter.

“A Listing of New Books,” *New York Times*, June 3, 1968, p. 34 (accessed February 6, 2008 through ProQuest Historical Newspapers) (B070906). Article announces the publication of *Songbirds in Your Garden* by John K. Terres with an introduction by Teale.

¹¹² Paul Walker, “Introducing Insects,” *New York Times*, November 5, 1967, p. BR229 (accessed February 6, 2008 through ProQuest Historical Newspapers) (B070903). Article talks about the disappearance of insects because of DDT and suburbanization destroying their habitats. The article also mentions the publication of children’s books, *The Ants* by Edward S. Ross and its companion, *The Bees*, “adapted from material by Edwin Way Teale.”

¹¹³ “New I.U. Library Dedicated,” *Indianapolis Star*, October 11, 1970, sec. 2, p. 1 (B070880). At the dedication of the new Indiana University library, three Indiana writers received honorary degrees: Caroline Dunn, Joseph Hayes, and Edwin Way Teale.

¹¹⁴ Kenneth Allsop, “Two American Travelers in the English Spring,” *New York Times*, October 11, 1970, p. 318 (accessed February 6, 2008 through ProQuest Historical Newspapers) (B070907). A British reviewer for the *New York Times* praised Teale’s *Springtime in Britain*. The reviewer claimed that the book reawakened him to the wonders of his everyday surroundings.

¹¹⁵ “New Books,” *New York Times*, November 24, 1972, p. 34 (accessed February 6, 2008 through ProQuest Historical Newspapers) (B070908).

Herbert Kenney, “Teale Nature Photos Enduring Treasure,” *Indianapolis News*, March 10, 1973, p. 40 (B070881). Kenner reviewed *Photographs of American Nature*, praising the images and referring to the book as bittersweet: “Bitter because many of these wonders of nature will not be seen again, and sweet because an understanding lover of nature has preserved some of these natural treasures.” The article mentioned a photograph of the Indiana Dunes that captured “the artistry of Lake Michigan,” and lamented that this landscape is now “scarred and altered.”

¹¹⁶ "Edwin Way Teale," Online Exhibition, University of Connecticut Libraries (B070683).

Herbert Kenney, "Teale's 'Old Farm' Treasure to Read," *Indianapolis News*, January 18, 1975, p. 34 (B070882). The *Indianapolis News* ran a positive review of *A Naturalist Buys an Old Farm*, highlighting interesting scenes. The article made several mentions of Teale's boyhood in the Indiana Dunes, tracing his love for photography to this period.

¹¹⁷ Herbert Kenney, "A Lovely Walkabout through Seasons 4," *Indianapolis News*, December 2, 1978, p. 22 (B070879). The *Indianapolis News* reviewed *A Walk through the Year*, summarizing and highlighting certain experiences shared by Teale and his wife on their Trail Wood farm.

¹¹⁸ "Edwin Teale," Social Security Death Index, Number: 094-01-8570; Issue State: New York; Issue Date: Before 1951. <http://search.ancestrylibrary.com> (accessed January 9, 2008) (B070700).

Joan Cook, "Edwin Way Teale Is Dead at 81; Won Pulitzer for Study of Winter," *New York Times*, October 21, 1980, p. B10 (accessed January 9, 2008 through ProQuest Historical Newspapers) (B070799).

¹¹⁹ Joan Lee Faust, "Audubon Group Gets Naturalist's Treasure," *New York Times*, May 10, 1981, p. CN14 (accessed February 6, 2008 through ProQuest Historical Newspapers) (B070909). Article announces that Trail Wood will be dedicated as the Edwin Way Teale Memorial Sanctuary on Sunday (May 17) as it passes to the stewardship of the Connecticut Audubon Society. Nellie Teale "will maintain a life tenure of the farmhouse and its immediate environs." The Society announced that the property would not become a nature center with trails, but would be dedicated to the study of phenology, the changes of the seasons. Article also mentions that Teale's work has been translated into French, German, Italian, Swedish, Finnish and Braille.

"Trailwood: The Edwin Way Teale Memorial Sanctuary," The Connecticut Audubon Society, http://www.visitthelastgreenvally.info/attractions/pages/trailwood_teale.htm (B070689). As of May 2008 Teale's home is maintained as it was during his lifetime, but the property now includes several miles of walking trails.

¹²⁰ "Nellie D Teale," Connecticut Death Index, Connecticut Department of Health. Connecticut Death Index, 1949-2001 [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: The Generations Network, Inc., 2003. Original data: Connecticut Department of Health. <http://search.ancestrylibrary.com> (accessed March 26, 2008) (B071106); Janet Moran, "If Only the Walls Could Talk," *Northwest Indiana Times*, http://nwitimes.com/articles/2007/07/16/community/lake_county (posted July 16, 2007) (B070666).

¹²¹ Stacey Stowe, "The View from Hampton; A Writer's World and the Legacy at Trail Wood," *New York Times*, March 14, 1999 (accessed February 13, 2008 through ProQuest Historical Newspapers) (B071092). At the Edwin Way Teale lectures, "economists, poets, political scientists and philosophers from throughout the country address the issue of the environment from the perspective of their discipline."

¹²² *Ibid.* (B071092).

¹²³ Janet Moran, "Dune Boy Thrived on Outdoor Life," *Northwest Indiana Times*, <http://nwitimes.com/articles/2007/07/09/community/rop> (posted July 9, 2007). Gives date for the reissue of *Dune Boy* by Bibliopola Press.

Stacey Stowe, "The View from Hampton; A Writer's World and the Legacy at Trail Wood," *New York Times*, March 14, 1999 (accessed February 13, 2008 through ProQuest Historical Newspapers) (B071092). Bibliopola Press reissued *A Naturalist Buys an Old Farm* in 1999.